

(12) INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date
13 September 2001 (13.09.2001)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 01/66697 A2

- (51) International Patent Classification⁷: C12N 5/00, 5/06 (81) Designated States (*national*): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW.
- (21) International Application Number: PCT/US01/06912
- (22) International Filing Date: 2 March 2001 (02.03.2001)
- (25) Filing Language: English
- (26) Publication Language: English
- (30) Priority Data:
09/522,030 9 March 2000 (09.03.2000) US
- (71) Applicant: WISCONSIN ALUMNI RESEARCH FOUNDATION [US/US]; 614 Walnut Street, P.O. Box 2113, Madison, WI 53707-7365 (US).
- (72) Inventor: THOMSON, James, A.; 2541 Fiedler Lane #3, Madison, WI 53713 (US).
- (74) Agent: SEAY, Nicholas, J.; Quarles & Brady LLP, P.O. Box 2113, Madison, WI 53701-2113 (US).
- (84) Designated States (*regional*): ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Published:

— without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report

For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

(54) Title: SERUM FREE CULTIVATION OF PRIMATE EMBRYONIC STEM CELLS

(57) Abstract: Disclosed herein are methods for culturing primate embryonic stem cells. These cells are cultured on a prolonged and stable basis in the presence of exogenously supplied fibroblast growth factor and in the absence of animal serum. Preferably there is also a fibroblast feeder layer. Also disclosed is a culture media containing fibroblast feeder layer and the fibroblast growth factor.

WO 01/66697 A2

SERUM FREE CULTIVATION OF PRIMATE EMBRYONIC STEM CELLS
CROSS REFERENCES TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

Not applicable.

STATEMENT REGARDING FEDERALLY SPONSORED RESEARCH

--

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to methods for culturing primate embryonic stem cell cultures and culture media useful therewith.

Primate (e.g. monkey and human) pluripotent embryonic stem cells have been derived from preimplantation embryos. See U.S. patent 5,843,780 and J. Thomson et al., 282 Science 1145-1147 (1998). The disclosure of these publications and of all other publications referred to herein are incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein. Notwithstanding prolonged culture, these cells stably maintain a developmental potential to form advanced derivatives of all three embryonic germ layers.

Primate (particularly human) ES cell lines have widespread utility in connection with human developmental biology, drug discovery, drug testing, and transplantation medicine. For example, current knowledge of the post-implantation human embryo is largely based on a limited number of static histological sections. Because of ethical considerations the underlying mechanisms that control the developmental decisions of the early human embryo remain essentially unexplored.

Although the mouse is the mainstay of experimental mammalian developmental biology, and although many of the fundamental mechanisms that control development are conserved between mice and humans, there are significant differences between early mouse and human development. Primate/human ES cells should therefore provide important new insights into their differentiation and function.

Differentiated derivatives of primate ES cells could be used to identify gene targets for new drugs, used to test toxicity or teratogenicity of new compounds, and used for transplantation to replace cell populations in disease. Potential conditions that might be treated by the transplantation of ES cell-derived cells include Parkinson's disease, cardiac infarcts, juvenile-onset diabetes mellitus, and leukemia. See e.g. J. Rossant et al. 17 Nature Biotechnology 23-4 (1999) and J. Gearhart, 282 Science 1061-2 (1998).

Long term proliferative capacity, developmental potential after prolonged culture, and karyotypic stability are key features with respect to the utility of primate embryonic stem cell cultures. Cultures of such cells (especially on fibroblast feeder layers) have typically been supplemented with animal serum (especially fetal bovine serum) to permit the desired proliferation during such culturing.

For example, in U.S. patents 5,453,357, 5,670,372 and 5,690,296 various culture conditions were described, including some using a type of basic fibroblast growth factor together with animal serum. Unfortunately, serum tends to have variable properties from batch to batch, thus affecting culture characteristics.

In WO 98/30679 there was a discussion of providing a serum-free supplement in replacement for animal serum to support the growth of certain embryonic stem cells in culture. The serum replacement included albumins or albumin substitutes, one or more amino acids, one or more vitamins, one or more transferrins or transferrin substitutes, one or more antioxidants, one or more insulins or insulin substitutes, one or more collagen precursors, and one or more trace elements. It was noted that this replacement could be further supplemented with leukemia inhibitory factor, steel factor, or ciliary

neurotrophic factor. Unfortunately, in the context of primate embryonic stem cell cultures (especially those grown on fibroblast feeder layers), these culture media did not prove satisfactory.

5 In the context of nutrient serum culture media (e.g. fetal bovine serum), WO 99/20741 discusses the benefit of use of various growth factors such as bFGF in culturing primate stem cells. However, culture media without nutrient serum is not described.

10 In U.S. patent 5,405,772 growth medium for hematopoietic cells and bone marrow stromal cells are described. There is a suggestion to use fibroblast growth factor in a serum-deprived media for this purpose. However, conditions for growth primate of embryonic stem
15 cells are not described.

 It can therefore be seen that a need still exists for techniques to stably culture primate embryonic stem cells without the requirement for use of animal serum.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

20 In one aspect the invention provides a method of culturing primate embryonic stem cells. One cultures the stem cells in a culture essentially free of mammalian fetal serum (preferably also essentially free of any animal serum) and in the presence of fibroblast growth
25 factor that is supplied from a source other than just a fibroblast feeder layer. In a preferred form the culture also has a fibroblast feeder layer.

 Fibroblast growth factors are essential molecules for mammalian development. There are currently nine
30 known fibroblast growth factor ligands and four signaling fibroblast growth factor receptors therefor (and their spliced variants). See generally D. Ornitz et al., 25 J. Biol. Chem. 15292-7 (1996); U.S. patent 5,453,357. Slight variations in these factors are expected to exist
35 between species, and thus the term fibroblast growth

factor is not species limited. However, I prefer to use human fibroblast growth factors, more preferably human basic fibroblast growth factor produced from a recombinant gene. This compound is readily available in quantity from Gibco BRL-Life Technologies and others.

It should be noted that for purposes of this patent the culture may still be essentially free of the specified serum even though a discrete component (e.g. bovine serum albumin) has been isolated from serum and then is exogenously supplied. The point is that when serum itself is added the variability concerns arise. However, when one or more well defined purified component(s) of such serum is added, they do not.

Preferably the primate embryonic stem cells that are cultured using this method are human embryonic stem cells that are true ES cell lines in that they: (i) are capable of indefinite proliferation in vitro in an undifferentiated state; (ii) are capable of differentiation to derivatives of all three embryonic germ layers (endoderm, mesoderm, and ectoderm) even after prolonged culture; and (iii) maintain a normal karyotype throughout prolonged culture. They are therefore referred to as being pluripotent.

The culturing permits the embryonic stem cells to stably proliferate in culture for over one month (preferably over six months; even more preferably over twelve months) while maintaining the potential of the stem cells to differentiate into derivatives of endoderm, mesoderm, and ectoderm tissues, and while maintaining the karyotype of the stem cells.

In another aspect the invention provides another method of culturing primate embryonic stem cells. One cultures the stem cells in a culture essentially free of mammalian fetal serum (preferably also essentially free of any animal serum) and in the presence of a growth

factor capable of activating a fibroblast growth factor signaling receptor, wherein the growth factor is supplied from a source other than just a fibroblast feeder layer. While the growth factor is preferably a fibroblast growth factor, it might also be other materials such as certain synthetic small peptides (e.g. produced by recombinant DNA variants or mutants) designed to activate fibroblast growth factor receptors. See generally T. Yamaguchi et al., 152 Dev. Biol. 75-88 (1992) (signaling receptors).

In yet another aspect the invention provides a culture system for culturing primate embryonic stem cells. It has a fibroblast feeder layer and human basic fibroblast growth factor supplied by other than just the fibroblast feeder layer. The culture system is essentially free of animal serum.

Yet another aspect of the invention provides cell lines (preferably cloned cell lines) derived using the above method. "Derived" is used in its broadest sense to cover directly or indirectly derived lines.

Variability in results due to differences in batches of animal serum is thereby avoided. Further, it has been discovered that avoiding use of animal serum while using fibroblast growth factor can increase the efficiency of cloning.

It is therefore an advantage of the present invention to provide culture conditions for primate embryonic stem cell lines where the conditions are less variable and permit more efficient cloning. Other advantages of the present invention will become apparent after study of the specification and claims.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

In the following experiments I used the methods and culture systems of the invention to culture human ES cell lines. Two clonally derived human ES cell lines proliferated for over eight months after clonal

derivation and maintained the ability to differentiate to advanced derivatives of all three embryonic germ layers.

Techniques for the initial derivation, culture, and characterization of the human ES cell line H9 were described in J. Thomson et al., 282 Science 1145-1147 (1998). In my experiments herein human ES cells were then plated on irradiated (35 gray gamma irradiation) mouse embryonic fibroblast. Culture medium for the present work consisted of 80% "KnockOut" Dulbeco's modified Eagle's medium (DMEM) (Gibco BRL, Rockville, MD), 1 mM L-Glutamine, 0.1 mM β -mercaptoethanol, and 1% nonessential amino acids stock (Gibco BRL, Rockville, MD), supplemented with either 20% fetal bovine serum (HyClone, Logan, UT) or 20% KnockOut SR, a serum-free replacement originally optimized for mouse ES cells (Gibco BRL, Rockville, MD). The components of KnockOut SR are those described for serum replacements in W0 98/30679.

In alternative experiments medium was supplemented with either serum or the aforesaid serum replacer KnockOut SR, and either with or without human recombinant basic fibroblast growth factor (bFGF, 4 ng/ml). The preferred concentration range of bFGF in the culture is between .1 ng/ml to 500 ng/ml.

To determine cloning efficiency under varying culture conditions, H-9 cultures were dissociated to single cells for 7 minutes with 0.05% trypsin/0.25% EDTA, washed by centrifugation, and plated on mitotically inactivated mouse embryonic fibroblasts (10^5 ES cells per well of a 6-well plate). To confirm growth from single cells for the derivation of clonal ES cell lines, individual cells were selected by direct observation under a stereomicroscope and transferred by micropipette to individual wells of a 96 well plate containing mouse

embryonic fibroblasts feeders with medium containing 20% serum replacer and 4 ng/ml bFGF.

Clones were expanded by routine passage every 5-7 days with 1 mg/ml collagenase type IV (Gibco BRL, Rockville, MD). Six months after derivation, H9 cells exhibited a normal XX karyotype by standard G-banding techniques (20 chromosomal spreads analyzed). However, seven months after derivation, in a single karyotype preparation, 16/20 chromosomal spreads exhibited a normal XX karyotype, but 4/20 spreads demonstrated random abnormalities, including one with a translocation to chromosome 13 short arm, one with an inverted chromosome 20, one with a translocation to the number 4 short arm, and one with multiple fragmentation. Subsequently, at 8, 10, and 12.75 months after derivation, H9 cells exhibited normal karyotypes in all 20 chromosomal spreads examined.

We observed that the cloning efficiency of human ES cells in previously described culture conditions that included animal serum was poor (regardless of the presence or absence of bFGF). We also observed that in the absence of animal serum the cloning efficiency increased, and increased even more with bFGF.

The data expressed below is the total number of colonies resulting from 10^5 individualized ES cells plated, +/- standard error of the mean (percent colony cloning efficiency). With 20% fetal serum and no bFGF there was a result of 240 +/- 28. With 20% serum and bFGF the result was about the same, 260 +/- 12. In the absence of the serum (presence of 20% serum replacer) the result with no bFGF was 633 +/- 43 and the result with bFGF was 826 +/- 61. Thus, serum adversely affected cloning efficiency, and the presence of the bFGF in the absence of serum had an added synergistic benefit insofar as cloning efficiency.

The long term culture of human ES cells in the presence of serum does not require the addition of exogenously supplied bFGF, and (as noted above) the addition of bFGF to serum-containing medium does not significantly increase human ES cell cloning efficiency. However, in serum-free medium, bFGF increased the initial cloning efficiency of human ES cells.

Further, I have discovered that supplying exogenous bFGF is very important for continued undifferentiated proliferation of primate embryonic stem cells in the absence of animal serum. In serum-free medium lacking exogenous bFGF, human ES cells uniformly differentiated by two weeks of culture. Addition of other factors such as LIF (in the absence of bFGF) did not prevent the differentiation.

The results perceived are particularly applicable to clonal lines. In this regard, clones for expansion were selected by placing cells individually into wells of a 96 well plate under direct microscopic observation. Of 192 H-9 cells plated into wells of 96 well plates, two clones were successfully expanded (H-9.1 and H-9.2). Both of these clones were subsequently cultured continuously in media supplemented with serum replacer and bFGF.

H9.1 and H9.2 cells both maintained a normal XX karyotype even after more than 8 months of continuous culture after cloning. The H-9.1 and H-9.2 clones maintained the potential to form derivatives of all three embryonic germ layers even after long term culture in serum-free medium. After 6 months of culture, H9.1 and H9.2 clones were confirmed to have normal karyotypes and were then injected into SCID-beige mice.

Both H9.1 and H9.2 cells formed teratomas that contained derivatives of all three embryonic germ layers including gut epithelium (endoderm) embryonic kidney, striated muscle, smooth muscle, bone, cartilage

(mesoderm), and neural tissue (ectoderm). The range of differentiation observed within the teratomas of the high passage H9.1 and H9.2 cells was comparable to that observed in teratomas formed by low passage parental H9 cells.

It should be appreciated from the description above that while animal serum is supportive of growth it is a complex mixture that can contain compounds both beneficial and detrimental to human ES cell culture.

Moreover, different serum batches vary widely in their ability to support vigorous undifferentiated proliferation of human ES cells. Replacing serum with a clearly defined component reduces the variability of results associated with this serum batch variation, and should allow more carefully defined differentiation studies.

Further, the lower cloning efficiency in medium containing serum suggests the presence of compounds in conventionally used serum that are detrimental to stem cell survival, particularly when the cells are dispersed to single cells. Avoiding the use of these compounds is therefore highly desired.

The present invention has been described above with respect to its preferred embodiments. Other forms of this concept are also intended to be within the scope of the claims. For example, while recombinantly produced human basic fibroblast growth factor was used in the above experiments, naturally isolated fibroblast growth factor should also be suitable. Further, these techniques should also prove suitable for use on monkey and other primate cell cultures.

Thus, the claims should be looked to in order to judge the full scope of the invention.

Industrial Applicability

The present invention provides methods for culturing primate embryonic stem cells, and culture media for use therewith.

CLAIMS

I claim:

1. A method of culturing primate embryonic stem cells, comprising:

5 culturing the stem cells in a culture essentially free of mammalian fetal serum and in the presence of fibroblast growth factor that is supplied from a source other than just a fibroblast feeder layer.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein the culture is essentially free of any animal serum.

3. The method of claim 2, wherein the culture also comprises a fibroblast feeder layer.

4 The method of claim 2, wherein the fibroblast growth factor is basic fibroblast growth factor.

5. The method of claim 4, wherein the fibroblast growth factor is human basic fibroblast growth factor which has been produced from a recombinant gene.

6. The method of claim 2, wherein the primate embryonic stem cells are human embryonic stem cells.

7. The method of claim 2, wherein said culturing step includes the embryonic stem cells proliferating in culture for over one month while maintaining the potential of the stem cells to differentiate into derivatives of endoderm, mesoderm, and ectoderm tissues, and while maintaining the karyotype of the stem cells.

8. The method of claim 2, wherein the human basic fibroblast growth factor is present in the culture in a concentration of at least .1 ng/ml for at least a portion of the method.

9. A method of culturing primate embryonic stem cells, comprising:

5 culturing the stem cells in a culture essentially free of mammalian fetal serum and in the presence of a growth factor capable of activating a fibroblast growth factor signaling receptor, wherein the growth factor is supplied from a source other than just a fibroblast feeder layer.

10. The method of claim 9, wherein the culture is essentially free of any animal serum.

11. The method of claim 10, wherein the culture also comprises a fibroblast feeder layer.

12. The method of claim 10, wherein the primate embryonic stem cells are human embryonic stem cells.

13. The method of claim 10, wherein said culturing step includes the embryonic stem cells proliferating in culture for over one month while maintaining the potential of the stem cells to differentiate into
5 derivatives of endoderm, mesoderm, and ectoderm tissues, and while maintaining the karyotype of the stem cells.

14. A culture system for culturing primate embryonic stem cells, comprising:

a fibroblast feeder layer; and

5 the fibroblast growth factor supplied by other than just the fibroblast layer;

wherein the culture system is essentially free of animal serum.

15. A cell line derived using the method of claim 1.

16. A cell line derived using the method of claim 9.

(12) INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date
13 September 2001 (13.09.2001)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 01/66697 A3

(51) International Patent Classification⁷: C12N 5/00, 5/06

(21) International Application Number: PCT/US01/06912

(22) International Filing Date: 2 March 2001 (02.03.2001)

(25) Filing Language: English

(26) Publication Language: English

(30) Priority Data:
09/522.030 9 March 2000 (09.03.2000) US

(71) Applicant: WISCONSIN ALUMNI RESEARCH
FOUNDATION [US/US]; 614 Walnut Street, P.O. Box
2113, Madison, WI 53707-7365 (US).

(72) Inventor: THOMSON, James, A.; 2541 Fiedler Lane #3,
Madison, WI 53713 (US).

(74) Agent: SEAY, Nicholas, J.; Quarles & Brady LLP, P.O.
Box 2113, Madison, WI 53701-2113 (US).

(81) Designated States (*national*): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU,
AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU,
CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM,
HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK,
LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX,
MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL,
TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW.

(84) Designated States (*regional*): ARIPO patent (GH, GM,
KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian
patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European
patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE,
IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF,
CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Published:
— with international search report

(88) Date of publication of the international search report:
7 March 2002

For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

(54) Title: SERUM FREE CULTIVATION OF PRIMATE EMBRYONIC STEM CELLS

(57) Abstract: Disclosed herein are methods for culturing primate embryonic stem cells. These cells are cultured on a prolonged and stable basis in the presence of exogenously supplied fibroblast growth factor and in the absence of animal serum. Preferably there is also a fibroblast feeder layer. Also disclosed is a culture media containing fibroblast feeder layer and the fibroblast growth factor.

WO 01/66697 A3

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/US 01/06912

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
 IPC 7 C12N5/00 C12N5/06

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
 IPC 7 C12N

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

WPI Data, PAJ, EPO-Internal, BIOSIS

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	<p>MUMMERY C L ET AL: "Fibroblast growth factor-mediated growth regulation and receptor expression in embryonal carcinoma and embryonic stem cells and human germ cell tumours"</p> <p>BIOCHEMICAL AND BIOPHYSICAL RESEARCH COMMUNICATIONS, ACADEMIC PRESS INC. ORLANDO, FL, US, vol. 191, no. 1, 1993, pages 188-195, XP002151776</p> <p>ISSN: 0006-291X</p> <p>Fig 3, Table 1</p> <p>the whole document</p> <p>---</p> <p>-/---</p>	<p>1,2,4,6, 9,10,12, 15,16</p>



Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.



Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

- *A* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- *E* earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- *L* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- *O* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- *P* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

T later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

X document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

Y document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

8 document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

17 September 2001

Date of mailing of the international search report

25/09/2001

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
 NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
 Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,
 Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Mateo Rosell, A.M.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/US 01/06912

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	DE 197 56 864 C (BRUESTLE OLIVER DR) 29 April 1999 (1999-04-29) page 1, line 3-5 page 11, line 20 -page 12, line 55 ---	1,2, 4-13,15, 16
X	US 5 750 376 A (REYNOLDS BRENT ET AL) 12 May 1998 (1998-05-12) abstract column 16, line 26 -column 17, line 16; examples 1,2,9,11 ---	1,2,4,5, 7-10,12, 13,15,16
A	WO 98 30679 A (LIFE TECHNOLOGIES INC) 16 July 1998 (1998-07-16) cited in the application page 3, line 15 -page 7, line 23; examples 1-6,8 ---	1,2,6,7, 9,10,12, 13,15,16
A	US 5 405 772 A (PONTING IAN L O) 11 April 1995 (1995-04-11) cited in the application column 4, line 20 -column 5, line 42 ---	1,3,11
A	PEASE S ET AL: "ISOLATION OF EMBRYONIC STEM (ES) CELLS IN MEDIA SUPPLEMENTED WITH RECOMBINANT LEUKEMIA INHIBITORY FACTOR (LIF)" DEVELOPMENTAL BIOLOGY, ACADEMIC PRESS, NEW YORK, NY, US, vol. 141, 1990, pages 344-352, XP002912247 ISSN: 0012-1606 the whole document ---	1,3,7, 11,13
P,X	WO 00 68359 A (UNIV UTAH RES FOUND ;MUJTABA TAHMINA (US); RAO MAHENDRA S (US)) 16 November 2000 (2000-11-16) page 5, line 24-34; examples 1,2 -----	1,2,4, 7-10,13, 15,16

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/US 01/06912

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
DE 19756864	C	29-04-1999	AU 2510699 A	12-07-1999
			WO 9932606 A	01-07-1999
			EP 1040185 A	04-10-2000
US 5750376	A	12-05-1998	US 6071889 A	06-06-2000
			US 5981165 A	09-11-1999
			US 5980885 A	09-11-1999
			US 5851832 A	22-12-1998
			AU 697894 B	22-10-1998
			AU 8056194 A	29-05-1995
			CA 2175992 A	18-05-1995
			WO 9513364 A	18-05-1995
			CN 1141058 A	22-01-1997
			EP 0728194 A	28-08-1996
			FI 961855 A	04-06-1996
			JP 9507747 T	12-08-1997
			NO 961859 A	03-07-1996
			AU 714837 B	13-01-2000
			AU 3515295 A	09-04-1996
			CA 2200709 A	28-03-1996
			WO 9609543 A	28-03-1996
			EP 1130394 A	05-09-2001
			EP 0783693 A	16-07-1997
			FI 971168 A	20-03-1997
			JP 10505754 T	09-06-1998
			NO 971245 A	18-03-1997
			AU 716811 B	09-03-2000
			AU 3836795 A	06-06-1996
			WO 9615226 A	23-05-1996
			CN 1170435 A	14-01-1998
			EP 0792350 A	03-09-1997
			FI 971956 A	04-07-1997
			JP 10509592 T	22-09-1998
			NO 972171 A	07-07-1997
			AU 665012 B	14-12-1995
			AU 2242592 A	11-02-1993
			CA 2113118 A	21-01-1993
			WO 9301275 A	21-01-1993
			EP 0594669 A	04-05-1994
			FI 935929 A	02-02-1994
			JP 6509225 T	20-10-1994
			NO 940056 A	03-03-1994
			WO 9416718 A	04-08-1994
			AU 683023 B	30-10-1997
			AU 5147493 A	09-05-1994
			CA 2147162 A	28-04-1994
			WO 9409119 A	28-04-1994
			EP 0664832 A	02-08-1995
			FI 951677 A	07-04-1995
			JP 8502172 T	12-03-1996
			NO 951378 A	07-04-1995
			AU 703729 B	01-04-1999
			AU 4924197 A	12-03-1998
WO 9830679	A	16-07-1998	AU 5734998 A	03-08-1998
			EP 0986635 A	22-03-2000
US 5405772	A	11-04-1995	AT 183544 T	15-09-1999

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/US 01/06912

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US 5405772 A		AU 678836 B	12-06-1997
		AU 7112494 A	17-01-1995
		CA 2165335 A	05-01-1995
		DE 69420138 D	23-09-1999
		DK 703978 T	17-01-2000
		EP 0703978 A	03-04-1996
		ES 2135589 T	01-11-1999
		GR 3031218 T	31-12-1999
		JP 2866742 B	08-03-1999
		JP 8508891 T	24-09-1996
		WO 9500632 A	05-01-1995
WO 0068359 A	16-11-2000	AU 4826200 A	21-11-2000